

Carranza Says War Will Follow Invasion Unless Mexico Gets Right to Cross Border

ARMS PLANTS RUSHING BIG U. S. ORDERS

Factories Make Record Time Turning Out Munitions.

2,000,000 RIFLES AMONG ORDERS

Makers Ready to Drop Other Contracts to Fill American Needs.

50,000 DIMES CHINK IN MARJORIE'S FUND

The number of contributors to Marjorie's Battle-ship Fund passed the 25,000 mark yesterday. At the same time the dimes numbered nearly 50,000, keeping the average at approximately twenty cents per person, where it stood when the fund reached \$1,000.

An enthusiastic audience listened last night to a score of French and Belgian artists, who paid a tribute to Marjorie at the Theatre Francaise, under the direction of Mme. Blanche Arral. The receipts go toward building the battle-ship "America."

Total to date... \$4,983.64
Number of contributors, 25,281

The story of yesterday's developments will be found on Page 6.

GERMAN DRIVE HALTS; FRENCH ATTACK FAILS

Operations North of Verdun Slacken, but Big Guns Are Active.

TEUTONS REPULSE MASSED CHARGE

Bombardment Continues East of Douaumont and in Fort Vaux Region.

INTERVENTION CERTAIN, VIEW OF ARMY MEN

War Department Convinced It Will Follow Invasion.

CARRANZA MEN MAY JOIN VILLA

Troops Pursuing Bandit Would Join Him to Fight Americans, Is Belief.

TEXT OF CARRANZA MANIFESTO TO MEXICAN PEOPLE.

Mexico City, March 12.—The text of General Carranza's manifesto follows:

"Because of the assault which Francisco Villa and the bandits who accompanied him made on the town of Columbus, in American territory, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants, soldiers as well as civilians, the international situation in these moments is very delicate, as the North American press have excited their people against Mexico, and the government of that country has discussed the situation in the American Congress, members of which have advised intervention.

"The Constitutional Government, which I have the honor to represent, is also occupied diligently in an effort to solve this delicate situation, trying at all costs to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico, and we yet hope that this lamentable incident may be decorously arranged, and that there will be no reason for an international conflict.

"I have addressed the government of the United States through the Foreign Office, stating that the invasion of Villa has historical precedents, as, in the years 1880 and 1886, two parties of Indians coming from the United States invaded Sonora and Chihuahua, committing crimes and depredations on the lives and properties of Mexicans. It was then agreed between the governments of the two countries to permit the respective passage of armed forces, resulting in the extermination of the Indians. I have asked the American Government to pursue a like course in order to solve future difficulties, should they arise, noting that Villa and his companions are a group of bandits, whose acts the Mexican Government or people would not be responsible for, and that his reprehensible conduct is due to instigations of the reactionary element that, lacking patriotism and convinced of its defeat, is trying by all means to bring on armed intervention.

"I have not yet received the answer of the American Government, and, from the reports of my chiefs along the frontier, I learn that the American forces are mobilizing to pursue and capture and deliver Villa to the Mexican authorities. That the expedition is in the nature of a punitive campaign and that the sovereignty of Mexico will be respected.

"The Constitutional Government has given instructions to its confidential agent at Washington immediately to make representations that, under no circumstances, will any motive, be the reasons or explanations of the United States what they may, justify the armed invasion of Mexican territory without reciprocal rights being granted to the Mexicans, and that not for an instant will the invasion of Mexican territory or an outrage to its dignity be tolerated.

"I am sure that in this I interpret the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will worthily comply with their duty, be the sacrifices what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty. If, unfortunately, we are dragged into a war, which the United States never can justify, we will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences, but will serve as instruments for Mexican traitors within and without our country, who have labored long to produce this result, and upon their heads will fall the inexorable justice of the Mexican people."

MENACE OF CARRANZISTAS HOLDS BACK U. S. TROOPS

Commander Delays Pursuit of Villa Until an Adequate Force Is Mobilized

MEXICANS POST ARTILLERY ON HILLS OPPOSITE NACO

"America Faces Long and Anxious Task," Says General Funston, Urging Public to Be Patient.

Philadelphia, March 12.—Four of the largest munition plants in this section are working on rush orders for steel shells and rifles for the United States government, according to statements made here to-night by officials of these companies, who added that they are in a position to supply the further needs of this country without interfering with their foreign orders.

The Remington Arms Company, it was stated, is making 2,000,000 rifles for the army, the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation 2,500,000 shells and the Baldwin Locomotive Company 1,000,000 steel forgings, while the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company is also working on large orders for the United States, in addition to its foreign contracts.

Samuel M. Vaulain, managing director of the Remington Arms Company, and a director of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, and Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said that these concerns had received large orders from the government within the last few weeks.

Ready to Give Up All Else.

Not only are these great concerns ready to throw their factories open to the government, but Alva Johnson said that the Baldwin Locomotive Works was ready, if the necessity should arise, to abandon the manufacture of any other product than war munitions to insure the government an unlimited source of supplies should the Mexican invasion prove a harder task than is expected or if any emergency should arise. This would place at the disposal of the government the greatest plant for the purpose ever assembled under one head.

No matter how large the orders may be, say the captains of industry, and to matter what the rush, they will be able to fill their European contracts and still meet every want and requirement of their own nation as quickly as may be necessary. In short, it is pointed out that the United States has within its boundaries such huge plants that they can not only maintain the United States through any war, but Europe and the whole world combined.

"At the present time," said Alva Johnson, "the Baldwin company is working on orders granted by the government. They were given to us within the last six weeks or two months and are very large, but I can't at this time go into details on them. Of course, we are not engaged in the manufacture of ammunition, but of parts of shells and other supplies.

"All they need do to say the word. There would be no need for our cancelling foreign contracts. That would not be necessary, for we are in a position to take care of them as well as our own country."

Organized for Quick Service.

"Would you be willing to devote your entire plant to the manufacture of orders for the United States?" was asked.

"Most certainly," replied Mr. Johnson. "We will turn everything over to the manufacture of this. Of course, if the government wanted to it could take charge of everything we own, but I don't believe this would be necessary, for we are in a position to turn out the goods in quicker time, in view of the fact that we are organized for quick service."

The adoption of such an attitude by the vast concerns that virtually control the output of munitions in this country is a source of keen delight to army and navy officials in this city. It is the United States, they say, is not over any nation on earth in view of the fact that, outside of Germany, the United States is supplying practically the entire world with its munitions of warfare and ammunition.

SAYS BULGARIANS FIRED ON ROMANIAN SHIPS

"Daily Mail" Dispatch Reports Battle on the Danube.

London, March 12.—According to an Odessa dispatch to "The Daily News," an engagement is reported on the Danube between the Rumanians and Bulgarians near Rakovo, twenty-two miles northeast of Rostchuk. A Bulgarian frontier guard opened fire from its trenches on a Rumanian ship which was loading from a barge in the Rumanian zone.

The Bulgarians signalled to an Austrian gunboat, which ordered the Rumanian vessel to the Bulgarian shore. The Rumanians ignored the Austrian orders, and the gunboat then opened a heavy fire with machine guns and rifles. Rumanian troops landed, and there were many casualties on both sides.

London, March 12.—The German offensive north of Verdun has slackened. "No infantry action during the course of the day," says to-night's French official statement, "has taken place. The bombardment, however, has been quite violent on the part of the two armies on the two banks of the Meuse."

The French endeavored to take the recently won German positions west of the Meuse "by massed attacks," says to-day's German official statement, but were unsuccessful and suffered heavy losses. Referring to fighting in this region, the French statement says, "Around Bethincourt the bombardment was quite intense."

"Our heavy artillery," says the French statement, "took under its fire groups of the enemy in the ravine north of the Cote de Poivre and German batteries in the region west of Douaumont. A small German band grenade attack near the Cote de Poivre was easily repulsed."

"East of Fort Douaumont and in the region of Fort Vaux the enemy since the day before yesterday has made no new attempt to reach the plateau which rises above the fort."

"In the woods at the close of yesterday the Germans after artillery preparation took from us during an attack a small trench adjoining the Etain Road, to the north of Eix."

"In the Argonne a concentrated fire on the Cheppy Wood demolished several enemy observatories."

"North of the Aisne the artillery struggle was very active in the region of the wooded hills south of Ville-aux-Bois."

"South of the Somme we directed destructive fire on the enemy works in front of Maucourt and between the Oise and the Aisne on the defensive organizations in the region of Nouvron."

The British War Office communication issued to-night says:

"The enemy to-day sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern redoubt and grenade fighting ensued. There were very few casualties and very little damage was done to our trenches."

"Our trenches about Loos and the Bois-de-Grenier were shelled. There have been heavy artillery bombardments by both sides about Ypres."

The German official statement is as follows:

"Northwest of Neuville we occupied a crater caused by a successful explosion."

"In the region to the west of the Meuse the enemy endeavored to take our new positions by massed attacks, but they were not successful. The enemy suffered heavy losses."

"On the heights to the east of the river and on the Woivre plain the fighting activity was limited to more or less violent artillery battles."

"Near Ober-Sept (Alsace) the French, despite repeated attacks yesterday, were unable to set foot in their former position. They were repulsed, with sanguinary losses."

Washington, March 12.—Practically convinced that the campaign to "get Villa" will develop into thorough-going intervention in Mexico, the War Department is making its plans with the greatest caution. Though it was believed at first that a small detachment could be dispatched in pursuit of Villa within twenty-four hours, three days have elapsed without a single American soldier crossing the line, and it is now declared that the troops that lead the expedition will not be fewer than 8,000.

Army officers declare that it would be folly to send a small force in view of the certainty that Villa's army of 3,000 will be greatly augmented and the probability that Carranza troops now pursuing him will desert to his side as soon as the Americans appear. This argument has prevailed in high army councils.

Secrecy regarding General Funston's plans for moving against Villa and his bandits has been so rigidly enforced at the War Department that even high officials of the government are in doubt as to whether American troops actually have crossed the Mexican border.

Prepare for Border Troubles.

Secretary Baker announced late to-night that the 23d Infantry, now at Galveston, Tex., had been ordered to El Paso, because of fear of Mexican attacks felt in many towns along the border. The regiment, about 1,000 strong, will be stationed at points designated by General Funston.

Orders calculated to complete in detail every arrangement necessary for the movement of the American forces into Mexico have been issued by officers of the general staff and heads of the various bureaus of the department. Nothing has been omitted in the programme recommended by General Funston.

Major General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the Mobile Army Division, informed Secretary Baker late to-day that machinery had been perfected to meet any contingency that might arise incident to the Mexican campaign, and that he was in motion at a word. Similar reports came from the adjutant general, the inspector general, the quartermaster general, the surgeon general, the chief of ordnance and the other divisional officials.

Next—every officer, official and clerk at the War Department has been busy since the President's announcement Friday that the army would move into Mexico to punish Villa and his bandits. Every move by the department to execute the President's order has been cloaked in secrecy, in accordance with General Funston's suggestion. Sunday was a day of activity to-day for the first time since the mobilization of the army on the Mexican border two years ago. Secretary Baker postponed his visit to his family at Cleveland and spent the day conferring with officials of the general staff regarding the various phases of the situation. Direct telegraphic communication between the department and the border was established.

Officials reiterated expressions of confidence that the forces already along the border would be sufficient to carry out the campaign. It was said that additional orders for troops to proceed to the border would be issued, at least for the present. The three cavalry regiments ordered south will constitute the only movement of troops from the interior post unless the present arrangements were altered. Should General Funston ask for additional

NICARAGUA BARES SHIP TORPEDOED, GERMAN PLOTS SILIUS CREW SAY

Blue Book Asserts Consul Fomented Zelaya Revolt.

Consul, in Report to Washington, Confirms Rumor Bark Got No Warning.

Paris, March 12.—J. B. Osborne, American consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, is understood to bring out clearly that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

The seven Americans who were on board the bark were looking after a cargo of oats which was consigned to the French government. These men and the crew have been questioned by the consul, who has called a summary of their testimony to Washington.

Their testimony, it is said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpedoed without warning. A full report on the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to Washington.

Four German submarines are reported to be in the English Channel, prepared to enforce rigidly Germany's recently announced policy of naval warfare. While the Haytian and Nicaraguan treaties were before the Senate recently it is understood a memorandum of these activities was laid before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Whether there was any connection or not, the Senate promptly ratified an agreement by which the United States pays to Nicaragua \$3,000,000 for a canal route and for naval bases. It also approved the Haytian treaty establishing an American financial protectorate over the island republic.

Germany Backed Zelaya.

Both these treaties had been persistently refused since the administration of President Taft, by whom they were first proposed. No report has ever been made of the evidence laid before the Senate, yet the inference from its action is regarded as unmistakable here.

In addition, the disclosures of the Blue Book throw considerable light upon the real influence behind Zelaya's attempt to return to Nicaragua in 1914 and start a revolution. At the time there was considerable mystery surrounding the event. Owing to the vigilance of the United States, however, the ex-dictator's plans were thwarted. He was prevented from landing at New York, and on word from Washington, Cuba and other Latin-American countries denied him entrance, forcing him to return to Spain.

Charge von Frantz and Consul Karl Ueberberg are named by the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister as heading the German activities in Nicaragua. Both are declared to have been intimates of

Washington, March 12.—The Silius case, in the opinion of State Department officials to-night, marks the end of the whole submarine issue with Germany. Reports from Paris substantiating the statement of Consul Osborne at Havre that the vessel was torpedoed, make it practically certain that Germany will be compelled to lay bare her policy toward this country or face a break in relations.

In view of the new information it is probable that Secretary Lansing will postpone his intended vacation, which was to begin to-morrow.

President Wilson has been uncertain lately as to whether Germany's firm stand on the I-boat question was a bluff or indicated a genuine willingness to break with the United States rather than have the submarine campaign hampered. The torpedoing of the Silius, it is believed, will force Germany to make her position clear.

CARRANZA MEN MAKE THREATS

Openly Declare They'll Attack U. S. Troops Entering Juarez.

El Paso, Tex., March 12.—Carranza army officials in Juarez let it be known to Americans to-day that an attempt by the United States to send troops into Mexico through Juarez will be met with determined resistance there. It also has become known definitely to-day that preparations have been made in Juarez for resisting what the Mexicans there term "American invasion of Mexican soil."

Advices received here to-night are to the effect that Bertani, the Mexican general, with 2,000 men, is stationed on the border opposite Palomas, N. M., and that the Carranza outfit displays a distinctly hostile attitude.

Juarez is filling up to-night with Carranza troops, sent to the border from Chihuahua City and garrisons in Central and Southern Chihuahua. The first train of reinforcements arrived in Juarez at 4 o'clock from Chihuahua City, bringing 500 hundred men, with equipment, of the command of General Gutierrez. General Benjamin Garza was in command of the detachment.

Following it was a longer troop train, bringing 600 men and several pieces of artillery, also from Chihuahua. General Gutierrez was also expected to arrive during the night, and other troop trains are said to be on the way to Juarez from the south. The reinforcements are said by General Garza to be intended for service in Western Chihuahua to assist in the capture of Villa. He says that most of them will go out to Casas Grandes country to-morrow.

Have Much Ammunition.

It is known that the Juarez troops are abundantly supplied with ammunition, most of it formerly belonging to the Villa garrison which surrendered to Carranza when the State of Chihuahua was turned over without Villa's consent. Included in the Villa ammunition were 1,500,000 cartridges, nine cannon in good condition, seventeen machine guns and a large quantity of shells and machine gun cartridges. This ammunition has not been sent out of Juarez.

John Churchill, of El Paso, who arrived in Juarez to-day from Chihuahua City, said that while he and five other Americans were waiting for their train in Chihuahua a Mexican threatened him, saying that all six Americans would be hanged before they reached

The telegraph line between Juarez and Casas Grandes was cut to-night just beyond Corralitos. Villa is moving toward Casas Grandes to massacre the 500 Mormons there.

Great excitement has been noted, it is authoritatively stated, in the Carranza garrisons at Nogales, opposite the Arizona border town of that name; at Piedras Negras, which fronts Eagle Pass, Tex., from across the Rio Grande; at Juarez, opposite El Paso, and at other points on the Mexican side of the international boundary where troops of the First Chief are gathered.

Awaiting Adequate Force.

"We do not ourselves know just when the expedition that will search for Villa will start into Mexico, although, of course, it will be soon."

"It will go forward just as early as a sufficient force, with an adequate commissary, can be organized. It will not be held back, however, until all the troops now ordered to the border have arrived."

This was the statement made to-day by Major General Frederick Funston, while he was outlining at Fort Sam Houston, Southern Department headquarters, as closely as military expediency would permit plans that will be directed against the bandit leader. He added:

"There is no use going at this thing half-cocked. The task ahead of us will be a long and anxious one."

The uneasiness along the border has extended to the large Mexican population on the American side. Troops now stationed in the border towns are sufficient to cope with any situation that may arise, General Funston says. However, as it is his intention to use these troops in the search for Villa, and as they cannot be moved until their detachments arrive to succeed them on the border patrol complete organization of the expeditionary force has been delayed.

"The people must be patient," said General Funston. "We must be adequately prepared for this thing."

"In the first place, we must use, as much as possible, soldiers who are accustomed to Mexican border duty. These men cannot be removed from their present posts until they are relieved by troops drawn from other departments and hurried to the border."

"Transportation of relief patrols is not an easy matter. Many of these troops consist of scattered departments that have to be concentrated, sometimes by means of difficult marches, before they can be sent southward."

Nothing to Gain by Haste.

"Concentration and transportation of troops is not all of our problem. We are going to march into a country that will afford us little or no forage. The commissary must be adequately supplied. A Villa follower can live on little or nothing. An American soldier must be well fed if he is to give good service."

"We won't gain anything by haste."

BERLIN MUST CUT USE OF POTATOES

Cards To Be Issued Limiting Purchases by Residents.

Berlin, March 12.—Potato cards, issuance of which has been made necessary by the shortage due, it is asserted, to speculators holding out for higher prices, will take their place alongside bread and butter cards in Berlin on March 20.

The first cards will cover a sixty-day period and allow the holders to purchase eleven English pounds of potatoes every twelve days, probably at the uniform price of sixty-five pfennigs. The general potato situation during the sixty days will determine whether the plan must be continued.

Owing to the recent shortage in bread, the production of all cakes between March 12 and March 19, inclusive, made of white, rye or potato flour, and their sale between March 16 and 19.

WOULD CALL BOWERY CENTRAL BROADWAY

Merchants Might Accept Peter Cooper St. if Aldermen Insist.

What's in a name? The Bowery by any other name would be the Bowery, but this idea is not shared by a body of merchants and bankers who met yesterday at 42 Bowery in the hope of compelling a change and calling the ancient cow path Central Broadway.

This proposition will be put up to the Board of Aldermen. If it meets with disapproval Peter Cooper Street or Hewitt Avenue will be substituted.

The aggregation that met yesterday is called the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association. Its aim is to improve business in the Bowery. The association believes that if one-half of the 3,700 trolley cars that cross the Brooklyn Bridge on two tracks could be diverted to the four tracks of the Manhattan Bridge business corridor in the Bowery could be improved.

Charles H. Shulman, Henry A. Bade, J. H. Jube, Jacob Finkelstein and H. A. Clinkinbrunner are prominently identified with the organization.

TEUTON ARTILLERY MILES DEEP, PRISONER ASSERTS

Paris, March 12.—A brilliant counter attack by French chasseurs was responsible for the check which upset the carefully laid plans of the Germans for the capture of Verdun, according to an account of the battle obtained by "L'Journal" from seven Prussian officers taken prisoner while on special patrol duty.

All these officers were brought back from the Serbian front to fight in France. Two of them, one belonging to the artillery, were wounded. They stated that in order to reach the German front they had to pass through concentrated lines of artillery several miles deep.

One of them declared the number of guns used in the Gallian campaign was not to be compared with the great batteries assembled for the assault upon Verdun. The tremendous French mitrailleuse fire surpassed anything he had ever known, the German is quoted as saying. He asserted the French artillery at Douaumont was equal in strength at that point to the German, but that it was the gallant charge of the French chasseurs which finally drove them back. The patrols describe their progress to the front in its last stage as having been made over heaps of dead comrades.

REPORT GERMAN FLEET READY TO MAKE DASH

London, March 12.—The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent telegraphs that Germany's canal-bound battle fleet is preparing to move.

"For many weeks," he wires, "I have been receiving information and am now able to state that the vaunted High Sea fleet is to make an attempt to justify its proud toast, 'To the day,' of which we have heard little during the war, is being drunk with an enthusiasm that heralds imminent action."

CARRANZA HURRIES BACK TO CAPITAL

Will Remain in Queretaro Until Crisis Is Past.

Mexico City, March 12.—General Carranza arrived at Queretaro last night, having hurried with his Cabinet from Guadalajara.

The First Chief will remain in the provisional capital until the crisis is past.

ARMY OFFICER DENIES BIG MUNITIONS ORDERS

Washington, March 12.—Colonel Babington, assistant to the chief of ordnance of the army, said to-night that there was no truth in reports that the government recently had placed large orders for rifles and shells.

YEGG LINGO DRIVES SUCCESS TALK HOME

"Don't Drill All Over the Plate," Advice to Sing Sing Men.

Advice to 1,600 inmates of Sing Sing on how to attain success is contained in a recent issue of the prison periodical.

Mr. Johnson, the editor, prints in italics this suggestion:

"You cannot drill a hole in a safe if you work all over the plate. You must target called success. You are bound to hit it, even if it is missed a thousand rounds."

"Some men take by force of intellect, through shrewdness, perseverance and direct effort more than their share of worldly possessions. The highest tower, therefore, may be climbed by you."

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